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RURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

FAULTS OF FARMESS.

Judge ——, no we give his borrowed cognomen, SAM SLICK, makes some judicious reflections upon an important subject, to which we ask the attention of all who are interested in Agricultural pursuits.

"A very large portion of land in America has been 'run out' by repeated grain crops, and bad husbandry, until a great portion of this country is in a fair way of being ruined. The two Carolinas and Varginny are covered with places that are run out, and are given up as ruined, and there are a plaguy site too many such places all over New England, and a great many other States. We hav'nt the surplus of wheat that we used to have in the United States, and it'll never be so plenty while there are so many Nick Bradshaw's in the country.

"The fact is this, 'squire, education is deucedly neglected. True, we have a site of schools and colleges, but they an't the right kind. The same Nick Bradshaw has been through one of 'em, and 'twas there he larnt that infarnal lazy habit of drinking and smoking, that has been the ruin of him ever since. I would'nt give an old fashioned swing tail clock, to have my son go to college where he could'nt work enough to airn his own living and larn how to work it right too.

"It actially frightens me, when I think how the land is worked and skinned, till they take the very gizard out on't, when it might be growing better every day. Thousands of acres every year are turned into barrens, while an everlasting stream of our folks are streaking it off 'to the new country,' where about half of 'em, after wading about among the tadpoles to catch cat fish enough to live on a year or more, actilly shake themselves to death with that everlasting curse of all new countries, the fever and agur. It's a melancholy fact, 'Squire, tho' our people don't seem to be sensible of it, and you nor I may not live to see it, but if this awful robbin' of posterity goes on for another hundred years, as it has for the last, among the farmers, we'll be a nation of paupers. Talk about the legislature doing something, I'll tell you what I'd have 'em do: Paint a great parcel of guide boards, and nail on every legislature, church, and school-house door in America, with these words on em, in great letters: 'The best land in America, by constant cropping, without Manure, will run out.' And I'd also have em provide means to larn every child how to read it, because it's no use to try to larn the old ones, they're so set in their ways. They are on the constant stretch with the land they have, and all the time trying to get more, without improving any on't—Yes, yes —*too much land* is the ruin of us all."

To show the difference between Raw Corn and Corn Meal cooked, as food for Hogs.

Some two years ago, while I was confined to the fireside by a cold, I amused myself with several experiments to find the increase by weight of corn, rye, shorts, &c. by boiling and cooking, with a view to economising hog food. I soon became convinced that wonderful effects might be easily produced; and though I then made a regular record of what I did, strange to tell, I have never till lately attempted to put my theory in practice. I have had since the first of December an actual experiment going on between raw corn and meal made into good thick mush—two pigs of about one hundred weight each have been eating seven lbs. each of raw corn per 24 hours; and two others near the same size, have had exactly seven lbs. of meal made into good mush between them. This seven pounds of meal cooked into the state of good stiff mush, weighs from twenty-eight to thirty three pounds. I weighed my pigs accurately at beginning, and weighed again two days since to mark the progress. The two eating fourteen pounds of corn per day had increased seventeen pounds in sixteen days. The two eating seven pounds of cooked meal per day, had increased twenty four lbs. in the same time. Here is a saving of one half the corn. I shall carry them on till the first of January, when I shall kill them.

Am. Farmer.

Steel Ore.—Important Discovery.—In the town of Duane, Franklin county, New York, is a vein of magnetic oxide, distinguished from the other minerals of that region by its capacity of yielding, directly from the process of smelting, a substance possessing all the physical and chemical properties of manufactured steel. From this analysis, it appears that the steel properties of the substance resulting from the smelting of this mineral are inherent, and not the result of any new or peculiar process of assay. However little the world may be prepared to give credence to the existence of such a mineral in the state of an oxide, the fact is now too well established to admit of skepticism, and no one who will examine the edge tools and cutlery of all kinds that have, during the past season, been cast from this mineral and sent out into most of the cities for samples, can do so great violence to his own senses as to doubt any longer the existence of a "natural steel," from which, by the simple mode of moulding and casting razor blades, penknives, shears, plane irons, gouges, axes of all sizes and descriptions, and every variety of tools of the machinist and carpenter's shop, are at once produced, having all the properties and best qualities of the purest steel.

We have actually seen some samples of articles cast out of this newly discovered ore which have been brought to this city, and are intended, we believe, to be presented to the "National Institution."

National Intelligencer.

A MELTING STORY.

No other class of men in any country possess that facetious aptness of inflicting a good humored revenge which seems to be innate with a Green Mountain boy. Impose upon or injure a Vermonter, and he will seem the dullest and best natured fellow you ever knew in all your life, until suddenly he pounces upon you with some cunningly devised offset for your duplicity; and even while he makes his victim smart to the core, there is that manly open-heartedness about him which infuses balm even while the wound is opening, and renders it quite impossible that you should hate him, however severe may have been the punishment he dealt out to you. These boys of the Green Mountains seem to possess a natural faculty of extracting fun from every vicissitude and accident that the changing hours can bring; even what are bitter vexations to others, these happy fellows treat in a manner so peculiar as to completely alter their former character and make them seem to us agreeable, or at least endurable, which was before in the highest degree offensive. Another man will repay an aggravation or an insult by instantly returning injury, cutting the acquaintance and shutting his heart forever against the offender; but a Vermonter with a smile upon his face, will amuse himself while obtaining a far keener revenge, cracking a joke in conclusion, and making his former enemy forgive him and even love him after chastisement.

One winter evening, a country store keeper in the Mountain State was about closing his doors for the night, and while standing in the snow outside putting up his window shutters, he saw through the glass a lounging, worthless fellow within grab a pound of fresh butter from the shelf and hastily conceal it in his hat.

The act was no sooner detected than the revenge was hit upon, and in a very few moments found the Green Mountain store keeper at once indulging his appetite for fun to the fullest extent, and paying off the thief with a facetious sort of torture for which he might have gained a premium from the old inquisition.

"I say, Seth!" said the store keeper, coming in and closing the door after him, slapping his hands over his shoulders and stamping the snow off his shoes.

Seth had his hand upon the door, his hat upon his head, and the roll of new butter in his hat, anxious to make his exit as soon as possible.

"I say, Seth, sit down; I reckon, now, on such an eternal night as this, a leetle something warm wouldn't hurt a fellow; come and sit down."

Seth felt very uncertain; he had the butter, and was exceedingly anxious to be off, but the temptation of something warm, sadly interfered with this resolution to go. This hesitation, however, was soon settled by the right owner of the butter taking Seth by the shoulders and planting him in a seat close to the stove, where he was in such a manner cornered in by barrels and boxes that while the country grocer sat before him there was no possibility of his getting out, and right in this very place sure enough the store keeper sat down.

"Seth, we'll have a little warm Santa Cruz," said the Green Mountain grocer, as he opened the stove door, and stuffed in as many sticks as the space would admit, "without it you'd freeze going home such a night as this."

Seth already felt the butter settling down closer to his hair, and jumped up, declaring he must go.

"Not till you have something warm, Seth; come, I've got a story to tell you, too; sit down, now;" and Seth was again pushed into his seat by the cunning tormenter.

"Oh! it's tu darn'd hot here," said the petty thief, again attempting to rise.

"Set down—don't be in such a plaguy hurry," retorted the grocer, pushing him back in his chair.

"But I've got the cows tu fodder, and some wood tu split, and I must be agoin," continued the persecuted chap.

"But you mustn't tear yourself away, Seth, in this manner. Set down, let the cows take care of themselves, and keep yourself cool: you appear to be fidgetty," said the roguish grocer, with a wicked leer.

The next thing was the production of two smoking glasses of hot rum toddy, the very sight of which, in Seth's present situation, would have made the hair stand erect upon his head, had it not been well oiled and kept down by the butter.

"Seth, I'll give you a toast now, and you can butter it yourself," said the grocer, yet with an air of such consummate simplicity, that poor Seth still believed himself unsuspected. "Seth, here's—here's a Christmas goose—(it was about Christmas time)—here's a Christmas goose, well roasted and basted, eh! I tell you, Seth, it's the greatest eating in creation. And Seth, don't you use hog's fat or common cooking butter to baste a goose with—come, take your butter—I mean, Seth, take your toddy."

Poor Seth now began to smoke, as well as to melt, and his mouth was as hermetically sealed up as though he had been born dumb. Streak after streak of the butter came pouring from under his hat, and his handkerchief already soaked with the greasy overflow. Talking away, as if nothing was the matter, the grocer kept stuffing the wood into the stove, while poor Seth sat bolt upright, with his back against the counter, and his knees almost touching the red hot furnace before him.

"Darnation cold night, this," said the grocer.—"Why, Seth, you seem to perspire as if you was warm! Why don't you take your hat off? Here, let me put your hat away."

"No!" exclaimed poor Seth at last, with a spasmodic effort to get his tongue loose, and clapping both hands upon his hat, "No! I must go—let me out—I aint well—let me go!" A greasy cataract was now pouring down the poor fellow's face and neck, and soaking into his clothes, and trickling down his body into his very boots, so that he was literally in a perfect bath of oil.

"Well, good night, Seth," said the humorous Vermonter, "if you will go;" adding, as Seth got out into the road, "Neighbor, I reckon the fun I've had out of you is worth a ninepence, so I shan't charge you for that pound of butter!" *N. O. Picayune.*

From the New Yorker.

Mr. Richard Adams Locke delivered on Friday evening of last week his first regular lecture on the science of *Terrestrial Magnetism*, at the hall of the American Institute. Mr. L. is well known in our city as an assistant of, or co-operator with, Dr. H. H. Sherwood in his ardent and protracted inquiries into and experiments upon the nature and phenomena of Magnetism, and the lecturer avowed himself in all respects an admiring disciple of Dr. S., and an undoubting believer in the theory of Magnetism which sums up the result of Dr. S.'s investigations. The lecture was illustrated by numerous diagrams, but they were hardly so luminous as was desirable, at least to our vision, and we derived but little advantage from them. Mr. L. also labored under a serious indisposition, which somewhat affected his delivery. Perhaps this, with our superficial acquaintance with the subject, may have obscured our understanding of the theory of Messrs. Sherwood and Locke, but if we apprehend them, some of the leading features of that theory are as follows.

I. Magnetism is that vital principle of the universe which holds systems within their appointed bounds, and impels the planets in their courses. Every planetary body is a great natural magnet with a positive and negative pole; in fact, if we rightly understood the lecturer, every distinct aggregation of matter is so.

II. The magnetic poles of the earth are situated in the line of the Arctic and Antartic Circles, respectively—that is, 66 deg. 32 min. of latitude, or 32 deg. 28 min. from the geographical poles of the earth respectively. These magnetic poles steadily revolve round the geographical poles in the line of the Arctic and Antarctic Circles, at the rate of 32 min. and some seconds per annum, so as to complete the circuit in exactly 666 years. This motion of the magnetic poles is the cause of *the variation of the needle* from a true North and South direction, which has so puzzled philosophers. Time was when the variation of the needle at London was easterly. It gradually became less and less until it ceased altogether; and then it progressed westerly. It is now receding from its extreme westerly variation, in strict accordance with the theory of Dr. Sherwood.

III. When the variation of the needle at any point is greatest, the cold is there more intense than at other periods. Accordingly from 1750 to 1800, a succession of severe winters were experienced; the Baltic was frozen over; the Thames was bridged for months with a solid body of ice on which houses were built. Cannon were transported in the winter of 1781-2 from New York to Staten Island on the ice, and Washington meditated an attack on the city in the same manner—the Hudson long afforded a safe passage for an army with its artillery, &c. It is also known that the snows of fifty to a hundred years ago were much greater than at present.

IV. Mr. L. maintains (though we believe this has no necessary connection with the theory of Magnetism, belonging rather to the science of Astronomy,) that the earth and all the other planets of our system are now slowly assuming an upright position on their axes respectively—i. e. that the angle of their ecliptic to the plane of the sun's meridian is becoming more and more considerable, and that each of them will eventually stand perpendicular on its axis, and thus revolve around the sun, causing a nearly perfect equanimity of temperature—a perpetual vernal season—from the equator to the poles. We understood him to hold that many thousands of years are yet necessary to complete this result, and that the earth has once already at a very remote period maintained the position to which it is now slowly returning. This theory is supported by traditions of the Hindoos and other nations of great antiquity.

SYRIA AND THE HOLY LAND.

We learn from the journal of Mr. Wolcott, missionary in the east, that Beyroot, Tripoli, Aleppo, and Acre, have fallen into the hands of the allied powers. The following extract alludes to the hopeless condition of the Pasha's cause.

"Thus is disappearing from this land, and will soon have vanished from the earth, the baleful and portentous shadow of Mohammed Ali's despotism. 'I have seen the wicked in great power, and spreading himself like a green bay-tree; yet he passed away, and lo, he was not; yea, I sought him, but he could not be found.' The pasha, on his conquest of this country, eight years since, was hailed as its deliverer and regenerator, and if he had had no schemes of personal ambition to promote, his great genius might have been worthily applied to the development of its rich resources. But the support of an immense standing army by compulsion and extortion, drained it of its enterprise and vigor, and reduced it to the deepest distress.

"In a political view, the country has apparently gained much. The people have been delivered from a grievous foreign yoke, and have had placed in their hands the means of comparative independence—having been liberally supplied with arms and ammunition. Their future conduct will be determined in a great measure by their treatment. The sultan has approached them with the most liberal professions; has presented them with his new constitution, accompanied with a proclamation granting them further immunities. If the spirit which dictated these can be infused into his local pashas and governors, restraining the exactions and petty tyranny which made their former dominion onerous and offensive, his authority may be permanently established. But the observations of the past month have impressed me with very serious doubts of the future quiet of this country. Geographically, it does not seem fitted for the present organization; and it is far less so, politically and morally. No one can look upon these ungainly and heavy Turks, and feel that the susceptible and lively Arabs—the hardy mountaineer and the Bedaween rover—were made to be their subjects. The latter, agile and dexterous, rejoice in the steed, the javelin and the musket, and glory in their independence; the former, sluggish and supine, glory in their ease—in the unmolested enjoyment of their pipe and coffee. The power of the porte has, moreover, been so humbled by the pasha of Egypt, that his administration is shorn of its moral influence. Every man knows that the Ottoman empire of the present day would sink to the earth by inherent weakness, if it were not upheld by foreign props. My conclusion is, that the sultan cannot greatly oppress this country, and cannot easily rule it; and that the power which has achieved its conquest for him, will have great occasion to administer its government also. Time, however, will show; and it is refreshing to know that there will be at least a temporary repose. The extreme exhaustion of the land demands a season for its recruiting energies. And who will not pray for the time, when those stormy eras, which have passed like successive waves over the land, shall have completed their number, and the promised reign of peace shall commence!

"The influence of the recent changes upon the moral prospects of the country remains to be seen, but it can hardly fail to be auspicious. Great Britain has unquestionably been brought into a new relation to the great Arab family. She is known throughout the land as the representative of the Protestant faith, and now appears before it in an attitude which must greatly diminish the odium, if no more, of embracing either the sentiment or the name. In proportion, too, as the independence and self respect of the people are fostered, is the power of the ignorant and vicious priesthood weakened. Considerations like these lead me to anticipate a wider opening than before for the Gospel, more freedom of conscience, and greater latitude of private judgment. To mention a circumstance of local interest—you are aware that the late Emir Besheer regarded our own mission with a jealous and unfriendly eye; but the present chief has visited Mr. T. at his house, and his private secretary and confidential counsellor is a particular friend of the mission, and has given us his three boys to educate.

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

From the National Intelligencer.

The question of an extra session of Congress, which has been for the last two months the subject of controversy in the newspapers, begins now to be much discussed in the circles of the metropolis.

After much consideration upon the subject (which has served to modify somewhat our first opinion in regard to it) we have arrived at the conclusion that the question of an extra session was in effect decided by the people in November last, when they decided, by a majority of a hundred and forty odd thousand votes, that there should be a change of the Chief Magistrate of the United States. By that decision they determined that there should be a change of *administration*—a change of *policy*—a change in *the measures* of government. They determined that Mr. Van Buren's administration should cease on the 4th of March next, and that General Harrison's administration should begin on that day. To carry out their will, the change of measures, legislative as well as executive, ought, if it were practicable, to commence on that day. But, since that change cannot then commence, as far as legislative action is necessary, the national legislature ought to be called together at the earliest convenient and practicable day.

The effect of postponing any action by the next Congress until the day fixed by the constitution for their assembling (the first Monday in December) will be *to prolong Mr. Van Buren's administration* twelve or eighteen months after its constitutional termination; for it would take that time, counting from the 4th of March, to mature in Congress any important measure. The continuation of Mr. Van Buren's administration, subtreasury and all! An exaction of specie payments, and a still greater exaction on the 1st of July next, at a moment when the banks are struggling to resume and to maintain resumption of specie payments! These are some of the inevitable consequences of a recess of Congress for nine months. Instead of this, the people want *new* measures, which shall provide for their welfare, and which shall look both to the government and from the government to them. Their will in this respect can only be accomplished by means of an extra session of Congress. To oppose an extra session, under these circumstances, is virtually to maintain that all measures of relief to the people are to be postponed for some fifteen or eighteen months; that is to say, put off, until a large part of the term of the administration, which was to mature and adopt them, has passed away.

But, if the view of the question of an extra session were restricted to the condition of the government alone, without regard to the wants and the good of the people, an affirmative decision of it would be inevitable. There is now, incontestably, a deficient revenue. During the next ordinary session of Congress five millions more of this deficient revenue will be abstracted by the operation of the compromise act, one half of which amount goes off on the 31st of December of this year. Suppose Congress not to meet until the first Monday of that month, how is it possible to provide in season for this additional deficiency? How, we repeat, and give reasonable notice to the merchants to regulate their importations?

But, if the people had not decided in favor of an extra session, and if the condition of the government did not require it, our opponents have resolved, by their course during the present session, to render it inevitable. They seem determined to leave every thing in the state of the greatest disorder and confusion. They have not made, and refuse to make, any provision for the deficit in the treasury. Their financial scheme does not go beyond the issue of due bills, or treasury notes, to supply present necessities. These, they think, will relieve *them*, although they know that the charge which they will make upon the two last quarters of the year must greatly embarrass the new administration. In one branch of Congress, during the two months which have expired of this session, scarcely any thing has been done; whilst in the other, four weeks have been spent of the most precious time of the session in passing a pre emption law, though there is one already in existence.

We feel fortified in the conviction of the indispensable necessity of an extra session of Congress by the repugnance with which our good friends of the present Administration party regard it. They appear to be greatly grieved and shocked by the idea of it. Without it, they know that *their* measures, *their* implements, *their* instruments, will continue to operate. With it they see the prospect of the establishment of those salutary measures of relief, of reform, and of economy, which the wants of the people demand, and the will of the people has decreed.

Some, who have not well reflected upon the subject, seem to apprehend that as Mr. Van Buren had, early in his term, an abortive extra session, an extra session now may prove injurious to the administration of Gen. Harrison. But for what purpose was *his* extra session called? Was it to relieve the people? No such thing. That purpose was expressly repudiated. It was called to propose that last most disastrous link in the chain of rash experiments, the sub-treasury. It was called, not for the people, but for the office-holders. General Harrison's extra session (should he summon one) will be convened for the benefit and for the interests both of the people and government.

The occasion has seemed to us to call for the expression of our views of this subject, and we have not shunned it. We speak, of course, for ourselves only, and with due deference to the opinions of such as differ from us upon this question.

A SCENE IN THE SENATE.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Express thus describes a scene at the close of Mr. Calhoun's last speech on the pre-emption bill.

"Concluding all that he had to say upon the subject of lands, Mr. Calhoun proceeded to arraign Mr. Mangum of N. C., for some alleged offence in an argument which he interpreted as a personality to himself, and the state of South Carolina. Mr. Mangum had made no allusion at all disrespectful to the senator from S. C., and with every body else, was surprised to hear him say that he had been personally attacked, and that he could only, in consideration of the terms which had hitherto existed between the senator and himself, account for the attack but upon two grounds.—*either it was made from personal enmity to him, or as the instrument of another man's enmity, who for* reasons he hardly knew why, regarded him with feelings of great unkindness—alluding, I presume, to Mr. Clay. The inference or insinuation that the senator was governed by these motives, was uttered in a tone and temper more objectionable, if possible, than the imputation.

"Mr. Mangum, as soon as Mr. Calhoun had resumed his seat, replied with promptness and becoming self respect, and not without excitement. I have made no personal attack, said he, upon South Carolina, or her senator; on the contrary, I vindicated her from the imputation cast upon her as a mercenary state, and said that instead of a million, millions of dollars would not corrupt her. It was therefore, with feelings of profound astonishment that Mr. Mangum rose. Why had the senator from South Carolina placed himself in the extraordinary position he had, with a solemn and studied address. If he meant to cast the imputation upon him of being governed by the paltry and contemptible motives he had mentioned, he trampled the imputation under his foot, as he would the man who made it.

"Mr. Calhoun had made no imputation, but had grossly insinuated what he hardly dared to speak aloud, added to the possible motives which might govern his opposition, the remark that if it were so he would not condescend to reply, and could not without putting himself upon a level with the senator whose conduct was governed by such motives.

"I am, said Mr. Mangum, in reply to this assumed dignity, one of the humblest of men, but I do not think the senator from South Carolina would lose any thing by coming to my level.—at least I will not say that I will not go to a level with him, and as a man of honor, holding the imputations he does, I do not see how he can avoid coming to a level with me. The senator from S. C. knew,—no man knew better than he.—that he was not governed by such motives,—that he had never bowed to power or stooped to flattery.

"Mr. Calhoun before, in the midst of, and at the conclusion of Mr. Mangum's remarks, was ready with explanations. So unjustifiable had been the attack, that Mr. Mangum was hardly ready to receive them. They were received, however, in the withdrawal of the insinuation. Mr. Calhoun was all in the wrong, and was the only member who had indulged in personalities."

Mr. Calhoun explained that the personal attack to which he referred was this: He charged Mr. Mangum with saying that he (Mr. C.) had taken a week

to prepare his argument, and that Mr. Webster had completely demolished him in one minute. Mr. Mangum declared he had said no such thing. He had said that Mr. Webster had demonstrated the power of Congress over the public lands, and that if Mr. Calhoun would study a week, he could no more overthrow that argument, than he could remove the Alleghany mountains with his finger!

CHINESE IDOLATRY.

At the annual meeting of the Maryland State Bible Society, which was held in Mr. Hamner's Church, on Monday evening, the Rev. Doctor Parker, Missionary of the American Board of Foreign Missions at Canton, was present, and delivered an address. A native of China, who accompanies him, was also there, and seated on the speaker's stand. The allusions of the Missionary to the remarkable nation that form so important a portion of Asia, and that numbers three hundred and sixty millions of people, were confined, principally, to such facts as were interesting as applied to the cause under consideration. He spoke of them as being in a state of the most debasing idolatry. A stranger who approaches the Chinese shore, has his attention arrested at once by the sound of gongs and crackers, and by the sight of pagodas and idols, all indicating that he is drawing near to a land of idol worship. The number and variety of their senseless objects of adoration, pass all belief. At certain seasons processions are had in honor of some one of these imaginary deities, and the speaker said, that the number of crackers that were fired, and paper that was consumed on the night of one of these processions, was almost inconceivable. The Chinese have no Sabbath. At the door of every shop, in the different cities, there is, said Mr. Parker, a tablet with an inscription to the god of wealth. Within the shops are other indications of the blind worship of a people, who have not the least idea of a future state. Some believe in annihilation, while others entertain the doctrine of the transmigration of souls. They of course believe, to a great extent, in the power and influence of the gods they worship. The speaker gave an amusing instance of this faith. Commissioner Lin, he said, before destroying the opium of the English, went to a temple, and besought one of the deities to cause the fish to remove to a considerable distance from that part of the sea into which he was about to cast the intoxicating drug, that they might not be injured thereby. The darkened state of their minds is indicated by the fact which was mentioned, that it is no uncommon thing to have old gods repaired, and deities of a lower order elevated by particular ceremonies into gods of more power and influence. In Cochin China, Mr. Parker says that he has often seen pebbles and small stones set up and worshipped; and he mentioned, also, that while there he went through some of the idol manufactories, where gods were made of stone, wood, gold, clay, and paper. And it is not the lower and more ignorant orders who worship these works of cunning handicraftsmen. The Emperor, and the great men of the state, have no higher ideas of the supreme intelligence than the meanest individual in the empire. These facts were made the ground of argument whereby the claims of the Bible Society were forcibly urged. The collection which was taken up at the close of the meeting, is to be handed over to the American Board for the purpose of aiding in translating the Bible into foreign tongues. *Balt. Sun.*

[From the Western Christian Advocate.]

THE COUNTRY 'S SAFE!

Let not the politician, whether Administration or "Anti," grow warm at the sight of this caption. If the country is safe, we do not infer it merely from the position of the "In" in "Outs," or from any recent convulsions or orderly revolutions by which "Ins or Outs" have kept or lost their places. Whether Mr. Van Buren or General Harrison holds the White House, and makes up messages to Congress for the coming four years, we cherish a strong hope that the country is safe. Do you ask for its conservation? If you had sat with us in Wesley Chapel last evening, and witnessed the orderly, graceful doings of the Juvenile Temperance Society, you would not ask. Heaven bless, we humbly pray, the youth of this land, and foster its budding hopes—an infant generation upon which probably hang the interests of long mildenial ages. Intemperance has nearly ruined the land. The temperance *reform* must save it. Drunken legislators, and drunken judges, and drunken agents of the law's execution, hold a poor prospect for the country. The temperance reform has, within a year or two, acquired fresh impetus. It is adopting the sound maxim, "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." This prevention is found in juvenile temperance Societies, of which that connected with Wesley Chapel in this city, held its anniversary on Tuesday evening of last week. We were present a short time, and seldom have we been so perfectly delighted. The large house was crowded. At seven o'clock the exercises commenced by a devout address to the throne of grace. An excellent temperance hymn was then sung by the congregation. J. Z. Reeder, president of the society, then addressed the audience in a very good temperance speech, which was delivered with great ease and propriety, and gave useful information as the wide diffusion of the temperance reformation in different nations. A. S. Reeves, a lad ten or twelve years old, called in the muse to his aid, and delivered in rhyme, what justly merited that name—"*The Roast of Alcohol.*" T. E. Collins added an excellent address, which amused, and yet faithfully admonished, the audience. But what was better still, a dialogue ensued, in which, after prolonged argument, A. converts B. to the moderation system, and gets him to join a temperance society under the old pledge, and finally C. interposes, and converts them both to tee-totalism.

We regret that our engagements did not permit us to witness more of the performances, which consisted, as we understand, of two other excellent addresses, one of them by Rev. Mr. Chase, the Chippewa Indian missionary. If such associations as these can be formed all over the land, and children will grow up to abhor intoxicating drinks, their training will be to them like the oath of Hannibal, a perpetual spur to an unconquerable warfare against the beginnings of ruinous indulgence, and killing intemperance. And let this nation but be rescued from this one curse, and such other blessings must follow that deliverance, as will place her in safety beyond the reach of ruin, or to conclude as we began—the country will be safe.

NAVAL APPRENTICES.

We have heard with great pleasure that Wm. R. Thomas, an apprentice on board of the United States ship Delaware, a native of North Carolina, just 16 years of age, has received for merit, to wit: excellence in good conduct, talent, and qualification, an acting appointment in the United States navy, with the promise that if, after six months service, his commanding officer shall report favorably in regard to him, his appointment shall be confirmed; and also that an apprentice from each of the other schools has for like reasons received a similar appointment.

We have before expressed the opinion that the naval apprenticeship system was a happy conception, and that the present Secretary of the Navy was entitled to much credit for reducing it to practice, and we now bear willing testimony to the republican spirit as well as patriotism which have induced that officer to try the experiment, besides making sailors, boatswains and petty officers of the apprentices, of placing some of the meritorious of them in the line of promotion to the very highest grade in their country's service.

Let men see that education, moral conduct, assiduity, self discipline and self denial, the "doing unto others as they would they should do unto them," are to be made the criteria both by government and society at large, of civil, social and political elevation, and the path of virtue would be oftener trod, and the men of our republic would more generally hold up their heads and feel and act like freemen.

We trust that the example of the navy department will be extended to other branches of the public service, and that the officers and patronage of government may be more justly and equally distributed than heretofore. *Norfolk Beacon.*

Promotion.—We understand that Alfred Baily, of Cambridge, fourteen years of age, an apprentice boy on board the receiving ship Columbus, at this station, has received an acting Midshipman's appointment, he having been reported to the Secretary of the Navy, by Captain Smith, as the most distinguished and meritorious apprentice in the ship. *Mercantile Journal.*

AN EXCELLENT SHOOLMASTER.

The Boston correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce tells the following capital story of a New York Schoolmaster, whose perseverance and fertility of resources, must have fitted him for operations on an extended scale!

I heard one of your committees interfering with a vengeance, and turning out a schoolmaster for committing enormities in the way of illustrating his lessons. It appears that he had enlisted the feelings of pupils in natural philosophy, and tried to get some apparatus, but was told do the teaching and leave the nonsense. But, nothing daunted, he got some apparatus himself, and told the boys if they would bring him a mouse or two the next day, he would show them the effects of nitrogen gas upon them. The next day, came in great wrath the committee, to reprove him, because, forsooth, the boys, in their eagerness to learn, had been up all night trying to catch mice for their master, and disturbing their houses! He promised to do better, but when he came to astronomy he committed a more atrocious crime—for being deficient of an orrery, he took the biggest boy in school, and placing him in the middle for the sun, told him how to turn round and round slowly upon his axis, as the sun did; then he placed a little fellow for Mercury, next to him, then a girl for Venus; then a representation of the Earth; then a fiery little fellow for Mars, and so on, till he got all the planetary system arranged, and explained to each one how fast he was to go, and how many times to turn on his heels as he went round in his orbit.

Then giving the signal, the sun commenced revolving, and away went the whole team of planets around him, each boy keeping his proper distance from the centre, trotting with the proper velocity in his orbit and whirling around in due proportion as he performed his revolution. It must have been a rare sight, and a lesson which the boys long retained; for do you think, my dear sir, that John, who represented Mercury, would ever forget that he had an easy time walking round the lubber in the centre, while Will, who represented Herschell, must have been out of breath in scampering around his orbit!

But if the boys did not forget the lesson, neither did the master; they danced, but he paid the piper; for, horrified, the committee dismissed him at once—he had been teaching, for aught they knew, the dance of the Turkish dervishes.

Oaths of Constables, etc.—One of the most solemn and binding forms of oaths known in this state, is that administered to Constables. An oath of office which, when properly observed, will perhaps do more for the suppression of vice, than any one other civil office in the land. Every individual taking the oath of office as a constable, solemnly sweare on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, to cause the state's peace to be well and duly preserved and kept according to his power; that he will use all possible diligence to suppress crime—he will give his attention to this matter, and labor by all prudent and possible means, to secure the end proposed by his office, which was nothing more nor less than the public peace, and that in whole and not in part.

A community cannot, in our opinion, be too careful in selecting men for this responsible, and, when rightly considered, important office. To fill it with men who themselves get drunk, swear or gamble, to name nothing worse, is a contradiction in itself, as well as a public calamity, besides every such man is absolutely guilty of perjury to the letter as well as the spirit of his oath. However a man may fail to restrain the vicious dispositions of others, he can restrain himself; and we may be permitted respectfully to ask, how many constables themselves keep those laws which they are expected to enforce upon others? The subject is one too serious in itself, and involves consequences too important to the public good to be lightly passed over, and we earnestly hope, that all concerned will give it the proper attention.

By the way, we will just say one word as to the manner of administering oaths. We have heard them administered with an air of as great carelessness, as if the man were reading from an old almanac, and this always appeared to us as calculated to impart similar indifference to the individual sworn. The old proverb among the Romans, "if you make me feel, you must feel yourself," will hold good in this case, as well as in others. *Highland Mess.*

UNITED STATES MINT.

On the 25th of January the President transmitted to the House of Representatives a report of the Director of the Mint, exhibiting the operations of the institution during the year 1840.

From this report it appears that there were coined in the mint in Philadelphia, during the year 1840—

In gold,	$1,207,437
In silver,	1,028,603
In copper,	24,627
	2,260,667

and composed of 7,053,074 pieces.

The deposites in gold, in Philadelphia, during the year, were $1,201,998, of which $176,766 was derived from mines in the United States.

At New Orleans the coinage during the year was,

In gold,	$217,500
In silver,	698,100
	915,600

and composed of 3,446,900 pieces.

At Charlotte, the coinage amounted to $127,055, and was composed of 18,994 half eagles and 12,834 quarter eagles.

At Dahlonega, the coinage amounted to $123,310, composed of 22,896 half eagles and 3,532 quarter eagles.

RECAPITULATION.

Amount coined at Philadelphia,	$2,260,667
at New Orleans,	915,600
at Charlotte,	127,055
at Dahlonega,	123,310
	3,426,632
No. of pieces coined at Philadelphia,	7,053,074
at N. Orleans,	3,446,900
at Charlotte,	31,828
at Dahlonega,	26,428
	10,558,230

Wyandot Execution.—The Bucyrus, Crawford county, O. Democrat gives the particulars of a trial for murder and execution of a young Wyandot Indian, *according to the laws of the tribe.*—The execution took place at Upper Sandusky, Crawford county, on the 5th of October last. The trial was by the males of the tribe assembled in full council. Witnesses were examined before the whole assembly, and cross examined by the accused; and after they had heared the testimony, and the accused in his own defence, he was, by *an almost unanimous vote*, pronounced guilty of murder. He was sentenced to be *shot*, which sentence was executed accordingly.

Though justice, according to the forms of savage law, was thus done to the murderer, it appears strange that such a proceeding should have been permitted in an organized and populus county of Ohio. From the narrative it would appear that some white men participated in the ceremonies at the execution. *Ohio Star.*

Production in Illinois.—Twenty millions of bushels of corn, it is stated, were produced in Illinois last year. There were also produced 385,893 lbs. tobbacco, 28,121 lbs. rice, 194,191 lbs. cotton, and 333,296 lbs. sugar.

From the Baltimore American.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

Yesterday morning at ten o'clock an immense assemblage of citizens was gathered in front of the City Hotel, all eager to hear the address which, according to the intimation in the papers of the morning, was expected to be made by the People's President elect. The number of persons in attendance comprised many thousands, including a large number of ladies, who occupied all the windows and other suitable positions within hearing or sight of the platform. The order and decorum which prevailed throughout were in the highest degree commendable.

The President elect was introduced to the assemblage by the Hon. John P. Kennedy, in a few appropriate remarks, and when the cheering had ceased, he commenced his address.

Gen. Harrison began by remarking that to some the course he had pursued in addressing public assemblies since his departure from home might seem objectionable, since it was perhaps under the circumstances a little unusual. But if it was an error it was one of the heart—the result of kind affections—of a desire to be in a communion of feeling with his fellow citizens; and for this he should hardly be liable to censure in the estimation of the virtuous and intelligent.

For addressing the people of Baltimore he had particular inducements; for it was a city that he loved. "I love it," said the General, "because my father loved it, and was entrusted with th edefence of it in the days of the first Congress." "I love it," he continued, "because it was the residence of Charles Carroll of Carrollton; because it was the birth place or residence of Otho Holland Williams, of John Eager Howard, of my old friend, the hero of Mud Fort, Samuel Smith; because it is signalized by the noble defence made by its citizens against an invading foe, the glory of which will last for ages after the marble reared in its commemoration shall have been resolved into dust. In fine," said he, "I love the city of Baltimore, because it contains so rare a collection of beauty and loveliness, numerous evidences of which I now see around me."

After a series of felicitous remarks in the way of introduction, Gen. Harrison said—"Upon what subject, fellow-citizens, shall I speak to you? The topics which formed matters of discussion during the late political canvass would be now out of place—the era of such discussion has passed. But we can refer to first principles."

He wished particularly to confer with those of his fellow-citizens who at the late election had voted against him. They had exercised the rights of independent men; their love for their country, their attachment to republican principles, were not doubted by him. He felt assured that as a portion of the great body of the people they were as sincere and as pure in their feelings of patriotism as any others in the country, under whatever political name they might be classed. But he believed they had been misled. Their leaders in the possession of the government, had sought to divert their attention from the acts and policy of the government. It was a maxim in frequent use and a very good one it was, that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance. But this maxim had been sadly misapplied—your vigilance (said General Harrison, addressing his friends on the other side,) was directed toward the movements of your political opponents; it was diverted from the conduct of your own official men—the very point to which it should always be turned. The nature of *power* is deceitful: the most virtuous of men by the long possession of it may be corrupted, imperceptibly and unawares to themselves. In politics as in war, nothing is more common than to make *demonstrations* or feints, by which attention is taken away from an essential point, by a pretence that some other is in danger. General Harrison dwelt forcibly on this topic. He urged it as a duty upon all citizens to look closely to the acts of the government, no matter who might be entrusted with the administration of it. They should make themselves acquainted with both sides of every important subject, and form their own opinions accordingly. As the disciples of Mahomet were taught to turn their faces at stated times every day towards Mecca, so he would enjoin it upon every freeman in the republic to turn his eyes towards the city of Washington to note what was going on there.

The General alluded to the charge of federalism which had been made against him during the recent canvass. He said the term was capable of different significations. In the odious sense that was attached to it, implying an anti-republican feeling, he entirely repudiated the charge, and he referred to the different epochs of his life and services to show that there was no truth in it. His family associations, his early education, the first principles of character of which he had any recollection, were all republican. "I call myself," said Gen. Harrison, "a democratic republican." If there was any act of his life which showed a different principle from that which was implied in the term he had used—if he had, when entrusted with power, exercised it to the oppression or injury of any, or to encroach upon the rights of a citizen, or to usurp more than was committed to him—let such act be pointed out. He alluded with much feeling to the manifestation of regard displayed towards him by the state of Kentucky at the late election—a state which furnished so large a portion of the citizen soldiers who had served under him in the north-west; and he ventured to infer that the favorable sentiment thus expressed for him was some evidence that he had not in his military conduct violated the principles of a republican or abused the powers entrusted to him. He referred in a similar manner to the state of Indiana in connection with his government of the great North Western Territory.

After vindicating himself from the charge of federalism in the obnoxious sense in which the term was used by those who make it a word of reproach, Gen. Harrison intimated that the party calling itself democratic might be found to be itself inclining towards federalism. The definition of a monarchy comprised the command of the army, the power of administering the laws, and the control of the public revenue. The two former were by the constitution of the United States entrusted to the President; but the last and most potent of all was intended to be kept entirely out of his hands. Yet how is the fact now? Has not the policy of the government for some time past been to draw the national treasury under Executive control? If federalism implies a tendancy towards monarchy, what measure more strongly federal has ever been advocated?

You have been often warned of late, fellow-citizens, said General Harrison, against the too great increase of the money power in the country. You have been told to dread a monied aristocracy. But the great danger is not in that quarter. There never was an instance of a republic changing into an aristocracy. The tendency is and always has been to monarchy—and that by the means of *jacobinical principles assuming the name and guise of democracy.* The in erests of the rich and the poor, General Harrison declared to be in harmony. If they should ever conflict he would not be the man to hesitate a moment which side to vindicate. The great substantial interests of the bone and sinew of the land—of the agricultural and mechanical industry of the country,—were and must be the predominant interest. But be apprehended no conflict.

Gen. Harrison proceeded to speak briefly of the principles upon which he should act in his administration of the government. The most prominent consideration, and one which implied an important series of duties, would be to prevent the general government from overshadowing the states—to restrict the action of the former within proper limits by sternly forbidding the interference of government officers in the elections of the people. (This announcement was received by the crowd with deafening acclamations.)

It was of little use, continued the General, to make promises or to repeat pledges. His actions must show the sincerity of his intentions, and they would speak for themselves. He asked of his political opponents that they would exercise a little patience; that they would wait and give his administration a fair trial before condemning it. He declared his wish to behold harmony prevailing among all true lovers of their country—to see dissensions subside and party bitterness lose itself in a fraternal feeling. There was no wish he had on earth more dear to his heart than to be able to bring into one common fold once more the great republican family over which he was called to preside. The General spoke with much earnestness of feeling and with strong emphasis. He had been, he said, a military man, and he knew how to appreciate military fame; but he would rather be the means of bringing about this happy consummation of unity and political peace, than to have the glory of a victorious battle, imposing and splendid enough to place Waterloo in the distance.

We have undertaken to do no more than to give a brief outline of Gen. Harrison's remarks—and this is done from such materials as recollection without notes might supply. The voice of the President elect was strong and clear. His manner was that of a man at ease, conferring frankly and freely with his fellow-citizens. The large assembly listened with deep attention—broken only by frequent cheerings.

After he had finished speaking, Gen. Harrison withdrew into the parlour, where he received the salutations of his fellow citizens, crowds of whom thronged the hotel.

Does the Carolinian desire a war with England. *Fay. Ob.*

Yes, if *dishonor* be the price of peace. And that Daniel Webster would *pay that price*, who doubts? What! send a man Minister to England who exclaimed in the Senate, that he would see the "enemy's cannon battering down the walls of the capitol," before he would vote money for military preparation. *North Carolinian.*

We have turned to Mr. Webster's speech in 1836, (*misquoted* by the Carolinian above) and instead of finding any thing there to "bring dishonor on the country," we find one of those glorious bursts of patriotic eloquence which have earned for him the title of "Defender of the Constitution." The subject under discussion was the proposition, made during the *last night* of the previous session, to place three millions of dollars at the absolute disposal of President Jackson, at a time when he had asked Congress to give him authority to make reprisals on French Commerce, (equivalent to making war,) which modest request Congress had refused. It was in regard to this UNCONSTITUTIONAL proposition that Mr. Webster said, "if the proposition were now before us, and the guns of the enemy were battering against the walls of the Capitol, I would not agree to it. The people of this country, (continued Mr. Webster,) have an interest, a property, an inheritance, in this INSTRUMENT, [the Constitution,] against the value of which forty Capitols do not weigh the twentieth part of one poor scruple." The meaning of which is, that Mr. Webster would sooner witness the destruction of forty capitols than of the one glorious Constitution under which we live. If he will only adhere to that declaration, especially now that he is likely to be high in office, there can be no fear that he will do any thing "to dishonor the country." Instead of abusing Mr. Webster, for his scrupulous adherence to the Constitution against official influence, the Globe and its satellites ought to thank him, and to call upon him, as we do, to remember, in office, the denunciations he hurled against those who abused the power which office gave them. *Fayette. Obs.*

From the Raleigh Register.

SAVING AT THE SPILE, &c

A subscriber yesterday sent us a request to discontinue his paper, assigning as a reason, that the times were so hard it became necessary to lop off expenses. So far as our experience goes, it establishes the position, that the *very first* expense a man retrenches, when he gets into an economical fit, is the subscription to his newspaper. 'Newspapers are things,' argues he, 'which can be dispensed with, and costs money that might be saved.' Agreed; so may the schooling of our children—so, indeed, may nine-tenths of the articles necessary to our comfortable support. Any man may get rich who will live on bread and water, and clothe himself in rags. But who would live like a brute, for the mere pleasure of saving money, which he cannot carry hence with him! There are a few such—five or ten in a million—and how wretched are they? Most men, sensible they must die, are disposed to enjoy a little of the fruits of their labor; and nothing is perhaps more necessary to the enjoyment of society, or to self-satisfaction in retirement, than a well informed and virtuous mind. It gives a zest to all things in prosperity, and is the best resource in adversity.

Newspapers, though not always conducted with talents and respectability, are the best possible channels for obtaining an acquaintance with the affairs of the world, and to implant desires in the hearts of youth for more solid reading, as they go on to maturity. In truth, they are the great engine that moves the moral and political world, and not only aid in establishing the character, but in preserving the liberties of a people. Viewed in this light, and it is not too strong a one, we would ask—Are there not an hundred items of expenditure, which a person ought to cut off, rather than deprive himself of the solid benefits derived from a good newspaper?

Mr. Cushing of Massachusetts, who seems to speak as by authority, made incidentally in the House the following remarks on the subject of a Protective Tariff. They are of interest at this particular juncture.

Mr. Cushing said he desired to say a word in regard to the opinion, real or supposed, of the North upon the question of the Tariff.

It is simply this, (continued Mr. C.) as I believe, and, I may say, as I know.—We wish for a tariff, because the alternative, we think, is direct taxation. We wish for a discriminating tariff, for the alternative is, that all the interests of the country would be thrown naked, abroad, bare, and defenceless to the world, unless there were such duties for the protection of the interests of the United States against foreign competition and assault. But we do not want a high protective tariff, with extravagant duties; and we protest against the idea which has got abroad during this debate that any proposition for it has come at all from the East. Whether we are parties or not to the Compromise Act; whether we are ready or desirous to depart from it, is a secondary question. We desire heartily, anxiously, and cordially, a policy of conciliation—of just regard for the welfare of the whole United States—a policy of compromise, such as our fathers transmitted to us in the Constitution of the United States. And the position of my own state at this time, I will add, is peculiarly one of balanced interests; and we stand upon this floor with balanced views; neither with extreme theoretical opinions on one the hand, nor with extreme views of interest on the other, to misguide us—but with balanced interests on the Tariff Question, balanced interests on the Land Question, and balanced interests on the U. States Bank Question. And at a proper time I desire to be permitted to explain these views in detail; which it would be trespassing on the indulgence of the gentleman from New York (Mr. Vanderpoel,) to attempt to do now. I am only desirous now simply to state my own knowledge of the views of my own state—to deny that we are for bringing ultra tariff notions before the country. It is not true. We are content with such a revenue from customs as will meet the wants of the government, and such a revenue properly applied in the terms of the Constitution will afford sufficient incidental protection to guard our interests, and in our opinion, will be for the interest of the whole United States.

The Senate of Indiana, by a vote of 22 to 18, have indefinitely postponed a bill to allow fugitives from labor the right of trial by jury.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, February 18.

We announced in our last that the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States had, in consequence of the great runs made upon it, been again compelled to suspend specie payments. It was then supposed that the other Banks in Philadelphia would be able to hold out; but this expectation has been disappointed. They continued to pay throughout Friday, but on Saturday morning the Girard Bank suspended, and soon after all the other city Banks. All continue, however, to pay their five dollar notes.

The run upon the banks throughout the whole of Friday was immense. It was almost impossible in some instances for a person to press his way through the crowd to the counter. A boy who had forced his way in, was pressed down by the crowd, and so seriously injured that he died in a few hours.

The Banks in Baltimore have also suspended; as have the banks of Delaware, and a portion of the banks of New Jersey.

Up to the last accounts the banks in Richmond were paying specie, but it was presumed that the suspension in Baltimore would cause them to stop. The Exchange and Farmer's Banks in Petersburg were paying out small sums only, for the convenience of change.

The banks of this state are paying specie, and we hope that the action of the banks to the north of us will not render it necessary for them to do otherwise.

The following remarks from the New York Courier and Enquirer, will explain some of the causes which have operated to produce the difficulties in the banking operations of Philadelphia:

Of the causes which have led to the suspension, we have no doubt the most prominent is, the speculations which have been going on here, based on the depression of the value of the stock. There is no other way for accounting for the excessive demand on the institution for specie. The demand for specie, on which the suspension took place, was made by brokers in New York, at a time when the discount on the paper here was little or nothing more than the expense of sending on the notes and bring back the specie: why then was the specie demanded? We much mistake, if there have been any who have really a stake in the general prosperity of the country, and who have lent their aid to promote these stock-jobbing assaults on the Bank—we much mistake, we say—if they do not have cause to deplore their conduct, for no Bank is safe against such attacks. The Bank has already paid out specie, since the resumption, nearly as much as the whole amount of specie in the vaults of the Bank of England; quite as much as all the specie held by all the banks of this state, according to the Comptroller's report, which amounted on the 1st January last only to $5,429,122, and yet the run on her was still continued, and not for any foreign export demand. We repeat, no bank can withstand such assaults; and believing as we firmly do, that the welfare of the country has been most materially promoted by the banking system, we cannot but look with dismay on a line of conduct with places the whole at the mercy of Stock gamblers. Take to illustrate our view, the State Comptroller's report just published. Our Banks have a circulation of rising $15,000,000, and deposites to an amount rising $17,000,000, and to meet all this but five millions and a half of specie, if specie is demanded.

We cannot account for the really malevolent feeling evinced by some journals at this, in our view, truly unfortunate event. The Bank of the U. S. is certainly, now, at least, in no way connected with partizan politics, and why therefore its downfall, if downfall it should prove—should be considered by any, except the gamblers in its stock, as a matter of gratulation, is to us unaccountable.

We dread the consequences, besides, for this city, we fear the evil will not stop with the U. S. Bank. We fear for every bank in Philadelphia, and south of that city, and then it cannot be otherwise than that New York, with her commercial connexions, should feel the shock, and most severely too.

Gen. Harrison, the President elect, arrived in Washington city on the morning of Tuesday the 9th inst. and was received with demonstrations of great respect by a large concourse of the people of the district. The address of the Mayor, welcoming him to the city, and the General's reply have been published in the National Intelligencer. He paid a visit to the President of the United States on the 10th, and on the 11th was to dine with him. It is gratifying to see this interchange of civilities between these two distinguished personages, as it serves to show, that however bitter may have been the asperity of feeling with some of their partizans, a better spirit has been permitted to dwell with them—and sets forth an example which we hope will have a good effect in all our future political squabbles.

After a few days, Gen. Harrison purposed to visit his friends in Virginia, where he would spend his time until near the close of the month.

CONGRESS.

The appropriation bills for the year 1841, have been taken up in the House of Representatives. An amendment to the pension bill, making an appropriation for the payment of sums stipulated to be paid by the commanding General in Florida to such of the Indians as may surrender themselves for emmigration, occasioned considerable debate; but it was finally adopted, as modified at the sugestion of Mr. Graham, by a vote of 158 to 14.

The bill authorizing the issue of five millions of dollars in treasury notes, has passed the Senate—yeas 30, nays 9.

Election of President and Vice President of the United States.—The election of President and Vice President of the United States, to serve for four years from the 4th day of March next, was yesterday consummated, by the opening and counting, by the Vice President of the United States, in the presence of both Houses of Congress, of the votes given by the Electors in the respective States. When the votes had all been counted, the Vice President proclaimed, in audible and distinct tones, that

William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, having received a majority of votes of the Electors, is duly elected President of the United States; and that

John Tyler of Virginia, having received a majority of the votes of the Electors, is duly elected Vice President of the United States. *Nat. Int. of Thursday.*

THE CABINET.

It is of necessity that the President elect should some days before he enters on the duties of his high office, make selections of persons to fill the chief Executive Departments of Government. From information, which we presume may be relied on, we have the pleasure of being able to inform our readers that in all probability, the Cabinet of the new President, so far as depends upon him, will be thus composed:

Secretary of State—Daniel Webster, of the State of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Treasury—Thomas Ewing, of the state of Ohio.

Secretary of War—John Bell, of the state of Tennessee.

Secretary of the Navy—George E. Badger, of the state of North Carolina.

Postmaster General—Francis Granger of the state of New York.

Attorney General—J. J. Crittenden, of the state of Kentucky.

We anticipate the warm approbation of a great majority of the people of the United States of these selections, and of the aggregate result In some cases, doubtless, choice has been difficult, where many where thought worthy; but out of the abundant materials before him, it cannot be denied that the President will have formed a Cabinet remarkably strong in talent, character, and the possession of the public confidence. *Ibid.*

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

New York, February 6

The news of another suspension of specie payments by the Southern banks has caused a greater sensation in this city than any event that has occurred since the general suspension in 1837. But so far there is no panic here. Our banks are sound, and there is no want of confidence in their ability to sustain themselves.

It is a day of gloom among our merchants, whose hopes of a healthy spring business are now sadly damped. The stock of goods in market to meet the expected demand is large, and more are on the way; but, with the exchanges on the places where the pay for these goods is to come from at five, ten, and fifteen per cent. discount, the inducements to sell will be small.

The Southern and Western exchanges are entirely unsettled, and some days must pass before the rates can be established. The sales of Philadelphia and other Southern bank notes have been at all prices, according to the fears of the holders and the cupidity of the brokers.

How far the untiring efforts of certain banks and brokers in this city to break down the United States Bank have been instrumental in producing this state of things I cannot say; but there has been among them the utmost activity in procuring and presenting every demand for specie, and every means has been resorted to to weaken confidence in the bank, and prevent her from raising, by the sale of foreign exchange, the funds necessary to meet these heavy demands. In order to depress the stock, for the purpose of speculation, these men have not scrupled to inflict on the country the evils of another suspension, destroy returning confidence, and blast American credit abroad.

Exchange on England has advanced to 108¾ a 109. At this rate specie will be likely to go out, as the amount of bills in market, except those of the United States Bank, is small.

U. S. Bank stock sold at the Brokers' Board to-day, at 36¼, and at the second Board at 37 cash.

Exchange on Philadelphia and Baltimore 96 a 97. U. S. Bank notes 10 a 15 per cent. discount.

There is nothing else talked of in the city but the suspension. Very little business has been done, nor will there be till the worst is known.

There has been no run upon our banks, though various reports to that effect have been circulated.

New York, Febuary 9.

Monetary affairs are almost the only topics of conversation. Politics, for a time, are banished. Wall street is thronged with anxious inquirers after the value of stocks, or the safety of their deposites. But there is no run upon the banks. It is well understood that they are firm. The specie in their vaults has been increased since the first of January, and now amounts to $5,504,100, while their circulation and deposites are about the same. They pursue their usual course of business, and discount with some freedom.

New York, February 10.

McLeod has at last been indicted for murder committed on the night the Caroline was burnt. His trial will come on some time next month; till then, he will remain in prison at Lockport. The excitement has subsided, and he will, no doubt, have an impartial trial.

The parties whose efforts were successful in stopping the Philadelphia and Baltimore banks, are now striving to ward off public indignation by attempts to show how much the interests of this city will be promoted by the prostration of credit in rival markets; and the fact that large quantities of Eastern manufactures have been ordered back from Philadelphia since the suspension, is heralded as one of the first fruits of their iniquitous scheme. If Baltimore and Philadelphia, argue these men, have no credit to buy goods for the South and West, that trade necessarily comes to New York, and New York merchants thus get rich through the misfortunes of their neighbors. Few of our merchants will thank them for this interference in their behalf. I mistake if they had not rather take their chance in a fair competition.

The panic in Wall street has abated, and stocks improved to-day. U. S. Bank, 30; sales of Illinois 6 per cent. bonds at 65; Indiana, 62 a 62½.

Philadelphia, Feb. 9

A new current may be given to public opinion concerning the United States Bank by the resolution adopted yesterday to receive only her own notes [or specie] in payment of debts to herself. A few days must develop the consequences of this measure, which, in all probability, will raise her paper to par, as it surely deserves. The other banks have resolved on a common policy—which is, to curtail or limit their issues, and restrict their accommodations generally to such a degree as may ensure the earliest possible resumption of specie payments. Difficulty and distress are of course increasing, and every day, without an amelioration of the causes, must enhance the unhappy effects. *Nat. Gazette.*

Rhode Island.—In the Legislature of Rhode Island on Tuesday last, a resolution instructing the senators and requesting the representatives of that state, in Congress, to vote for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the states, passed unanimously. A resolution in favor of a national bank passed by a majority of 19, and one in favor of the immediate repeal of the sub treasury, passed by a majority of 29.

The Executive Council met in the city of Raleigh on the 10th instant.

Gen. William A. Blount, of Washington, Beaufort county, and Charles Manly and David W. Stone, esqrs. of Raleigh, were re-appointed members of the Literary Board.

Col. Cadwallader Jones, of Hillsborough, and Gov. Edward B. Dudley, of Wilmington, commissioners of Internal Improvement.

The Rev. John Culpeper, sen. died at Gum Branch, Darlington district, S. C. on the 16th ult. in the 76th year of his age. He had been a highly useful member of the Baptist church, and was for some years a representative in Congress from this state.

Mr. Linn, of Missouri, has recently introduced into the United States Senate a bill, the object of which is to pave the way for the occupation of that vast region of country, known as the Oregon territory, stretching from our present western frontier to the Pacific Ocean. The bill provides for the establishment of a line of military posts from Fort Levenworth to the Rocky Mountains, and for the appointment of an Indian agent; grants 1000 acres of land to every white male inhabitant who shall occupy and cultivate the same for five consecutive years; and authorises the President to take immediate measures to have the boundaries of the United States on the Pacific frontier ascertained and fixed. *Raleigh Register.*

Paper Mill Burnt.—The paper mill in this vicinity, belonging to Mr. M. Sater, we regret to learn, was destroyed by fire on Thursday last. The fire was communicated by a spark from a fire that had been kindled in the yard near the building, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and in a few moments all was in flames. It is a heavy loss upon its worthy and industrious proprietor; about $4000 worth of paper and materials, independantly of the house and machinery (estimated at from two to three thousand dollars,) having been consumed—entire loss, about $7,000. *Raleigh Microcosm.*

Judge Scott.—We perceive, with feelings of high gratification, that Judge Scott, of Texas, but formerly of Hillsborough, N. C. is spoken of for the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Texian, Republic. Judge Scott, it will be remembered, was Solicitor of one of the circuits in this state some years ago. Not log since he emmigrated to this flourishing republic—approved himself an honest and efficient advocate, and was speedily elevated to the Bench. At this period, perhaps, he is Chief Justice of the second republic in the world.

Raleigh Rasp.

A bill has passed both houses of the Legislature of Virginia, authorizing the banks of that state to issue one and two dollar notes to the amount of four per cent. of their capital, to be paid on demand in specie.

Alabama—The Huntsville paper states that the Legislature of Alabama have adjourned. The banks are authorised to suspend specie payments until the 15th of next November, on which day the Legislature meets again. No provisions was made for the payment of the state bonds, $811,000 of which fall due in 1842.

Harrison's Inauguration Suit.—The Lowell (Mass.,) Courier says:—We were yesterday shown, by Samuel Lawrence, a splendid piece of black broad-cloth, manufactured by the Middlesex Co., in this city, to the order of the Baltimore Tippecanoe Clubs, and designed for the inauguration suit of Gen. Harrison. The cloth is made entirely from American wool, a part of which was from Mr. Lawrence's flock of sheep in Connecticut, and it is probably the finest article of the kind ever manufactured in this country. It is precisely such cloth as the President ought to wear at the time of his inauguration, and such as it is an honor to American skill to have produced.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Intelligence is announced from the Sandwich Islands to the 24th of October. The U. S. Exploring Expedition had arrived at the Islands.

Lieut. J. A. Underwood and midshipman Wilkes Henry had been treacherously murdered by the natives of the Fejee Islands. Some of their assailants were killed before they fell. The squadron's boats then opened a fire upon the the town, which was destroyed, and seventy or more natives were killed. This occurred on the 25th of July. The bodies of the two Americans were rescued from the canibals.

A chief was captured and taken on board the Vincennes, who, seven years since, killed ten of the crew of an American vessel.

The Porpoise visited one of the Fejee Islands, to protect or take away, as the occasion might require, a family of Wesleyan missionaries settled there, whose lives were supposed to be be endangered by the savages. But they preferred remaining, having been promised protection by the old king.

From the Oregon.—We have interesting intelligence from this far country, but the state of our columns to-day precludes its insertion in detail. The mission under the care of the Methodist Episcopal Church was in a very prosperous condition, and since our last advices about one thousand of the natives have become converts to Christianity. It is worthy of notice that when the ship Lausanne entered Columbia River, with the reinforcement under the charge of the Rev. Jason Lee, Mr. Daniel Lee, his nephew, was addressing a congregation of natives on the bank of that noble stream. The meeting of the Messrs. Lee, after so long a separation, was one of high interest.

The mission packet-ship Lausanne, was to leave the Sandwich Islands on the 15th of October, for New York.

Alexander's Messenger.

The Catholic Church in the United States.—The Baltimore Sun gives some information copied from the Catholic Almanac for 1841, in relation to the Catholic Church in the United States. The Catholic population in the U. States is stated to be 1,300,000. The number of clergymen 545, of which 436 are in the ministry, and 109 otherwise employed. The number of churches and chapels is 512; churches building, 27, other stations, 394. There are 17 ecclesiastical institutions, with 144 clerical students. The female religious institutions number 31, and the female academies, 49. There are in the female academies 2,782 pupils. The literary institutions for young men number 24, and the young men in them 1,593. The number of Catholic bishops in the United States 17. During 1840 the accession to the priestly office have been 85.

Vegetable Silk and Vegetable Wool.—Two plants have lately attracted much attention in the island of Martinique, on account of the tissues which may be fabricated from the fibres attached to their seeds.

The first of these is Asclepias Minor, or vegetable silk of the West Indies. We have several plants of the genus Asclepias, in the United States, properly called silk weed, perhaps this very species, though perhaps here at the North it may not produce fibres of the same length or fineness. In Martinique it perfects its pods in four months, and the plant itself lasts six years from the planting. It has been carded and spun; the thread is beautiful, as glossy and brilliant as silk, and as strong as cotton. This remark is made of the plant in its wild state; but it has been cultivated, and both the staple of the plant and the quantity of its productions are extremely improved by cultivation. It will grow, no doubt, in Louisiana.

The other plant is the Bombax minor, a shrub growing to the height of seven or eight feet. It produces a large pod which contains a kind of wool, which the manufacturers of Lyons, to whose inspection it has been submitted, have declared to be as fine as the wool of Thibet. It is easily spun, and the thread itself strong as woollen yarn. Fourteen months are necessary to bring the pods to perfection. *New York Evening Post.*

SUPREME COURT.

The following opinions have been delivered by the Court, viz:

Ruffin, Chief Justice. In the case of Wood v. Dean, from Anson; affirming the judgment below.

In *Den ex dem.* Everitte v. Thomas, from Richmond; affirming the judgment below.

In Spencer v. White, from Hyde; affirming the judgment below.

In Shaw v. McFarland, from Hertford; affirming the judgment below.

In Proctor v. Ferebee, in Equity, from Pasquotank; directing the usual decree for a conveyance, and for an account of the rents and profits, &c.

Daniel, Judge. In the case of Taylor to the use of Boyne v. Williams, from Chowan; directing a new trial.

In French v. Barney, from Chowan; judgment reversed, and judgment here for plaintiff.

In Mitchell v. Mitchell, from Gates; judgment reversed, and judgment here for defendant.

In Bolick v. Bolick, from Lincoln; affirming the judgment below.

In Bridges v. Purcell, from Robeson; affirming the judgment below.

In Sutton v. Craddock, in Equity, from Sampson; directing the bill to be dismissed with costs.

Gaston, Judge. In Walker v. Baxer, from New Hanover; affirming the judgment below.

In Rose v. Christman, from Guilford; affirming the judgment below.

In *Den ex dem.* Barrow v. Arrenton; affirming the judgment below.

In Moffit v. Moffit, Adm'r. in Equity, from Randolph; directing the defendant to account, &c.

In Shirley v. Whitehead, in Equity, from Halifax; dismissing the bill.

In Spivey v. Jenkins, in Equity, from Hertford; affirming the decree with costs.

Raleigh Register.

☞ We are making out our accounts, and transmitting them through the post-office to subscribers in arrears. Those more convenient will be waited on by an agent. We hope in all cases our demands will be met in a spirit of justice and liberality, and with a promptness, which the many expenses connected with a printing office, for paper, type, &c. so imperatively require.

The regulations of the Post Office Department permit remittances to be made to editors through the Postmasters, free of charge, which our distant subscribers can avail themselves of

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MARRIED,

In this county, on the 28th ult. by the Rev. William Jones, Mr. ALVIS BISHOP to Miss MARGARET KIRKLAND, daughter of Mr. Joseph Kirkland, deceased.

In this county, on Thursday the 4th instant, by the Rev. William Jones, Mr. WILLIAM CABE to Miss JANE LINK.

Weekly Almanac.

FEBRUARY.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
18 Thursday,	6 34	5 28	D. H. M.
19 Friday,	6 33	5 27	
20 Saturday,	6 32	5 28	
21 Sunday,	6 31	5 29	
22 Monday,	6 29	5 31	
23 Tuesday,	6 28	5 32	
24 Wednesday	6 27	5 33	

5 8 50 after. Full
13 1 22 more Last
11 6 5 morn New
28 2 47 after. First

Moffat's Life Pills,

AND

PHŒNIX BITTERS,

☞ A FRESH SUPPLY. ☜

Just Received and for Sale at this Office.

February 17. 60—

Coach Making.

THE subscribers, having established a Coach Shop in the town of Hillsborough, would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to make

Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Carryalls, &c.

Persons wishing such articles would do well to call on them, as they have on hand a good supply of timber and are ready to execute work with despatch.

☞ Wagons and Carriages of all kinds repaired at the shortest notice.

HENRY N. WORKMAN, & Co.

February 17. 60—tw

A Request.

ALL persons having in their possession BOOKS belonging to the Dialectic Society, are requested to return them if convenient, or if not, to leave them at either of the following places, where they can be obtained: Messrs. Turner & Hughes, Raleigh, Mr. Kirkland's Store, Hillsborough, or Mr. Loudon's Store, Pittsborough.

By order of the Dialectic Society.

Chapel Hill, February 10 60—

Notice—Wardens of the Poor.

THE Wardens of the Poor for the county of Orange, will meet at the Poor House on the first Monday in March next. All persons having business will attend at that time, and applications for admitting persons should then be made.

February 10. 59—

Bargains! Bargains!!

GOOD AT CONT!!

THE subscriber wishing to move back to his farm again, and desiring to close his business in this place before leaving it, will sell his Stock of Goods, by the piece or pattern, to suit the purchaser, AT WHAT THEY COST DELIVERED HERE. The Goods are all new, and a great many of them desirable. Call and examine before spending your cash elsewhere, and you shall not be disappointed.

☞ All persons indebted will please call and settle their dues, as I intend remaining here no longer than compelled by my business.

R. NICHOLS.

February 10. 59—

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me, for certain purposes therein mentioned, I shall expose to public sale, on the 23d day of February next, (it being the Tuesday of Orange County Court,) in the Town of Hillsborough,

between Twenty-five and Thirty NEGROES.

Among them are Men, Women, Boys and Girls, nearly all young; some seven or eight of the best house servants, male and female, ever offered for sale. Also

near 2000 acres of Land,

lying in the Western District of Tennessee.

Terms—Six months credit, for negotiable paper well endorsed.

STEPHEN MOORE, *Trustee.*

January 26. 57—tS

☞ The Raleigh Register and Standard will publish the above until the day of sale.

Negroes for Sale.

WILL be sold on Tuesday the 23d of February instant, before the court house in Hillsborough, a valuable Negro Woman by the name of Milly, late the property of Martin Palmer, deceased, and her daughter Susan, a sprightly girl about eight or nine years old. A credit of six months will be given, and bond with approved security required.

THOS. CLANCY, *Trustee, &c.*

February 2. 58—

Negroes for Sale,

In Hillsborough.

WILL be sold, on Tuesday the 23d day of February next, a likely young NEGRO WOMAN and Child, and a BOY about fourteen years of age, on a credit of six months.

By the Executor of the late Isabella Thomson.

January 27. 57—4w



For Sale,

A first rate Milch COW and CALF.

Inquire at this Office.

February 9. 59—

AMERICAN FARMER.

A PROPOSITION.

The publisher of the "AMERICAN FARMER" is thankful for the steady increase to his subscription list—and being aware that many gentlemen who take a lively interest in the cause of agriculture, whose influence in their respective neighborhoods, when they may choose to exert it, can always accomplish much good, and who may be inclined to take an active part in behalf of our paper by the proposition now made, which no pecuniary consideration could produce, takes leave to make the following offer—And before doing so, he would relate an incident which has induced him to the measure—A gentleman in Mississippi, wishing to stir up his neighbors in that State, to the consideration of the importance of a change in the management of their estates, wrote us of his intention to obtain a number of subscribers to our journal. The manner of the offer unexpected and unsolicited as it was on our part, induced us to make him the offer of a fine full bred young Berkshire GRUNTER, as a small token of our gratitude for his kindness. He has since set himself to work, and the day after receiving our letter, obtained a number of subscribers, whose names have been forwarded to us. Believing that many other gentlemen would be willing to make a little sacrifice of their ease to do a good action for their neighbors, for us, and for the gratification of possessing an animal which would probably claim more attention attained under such circumstances than if purchased with money, we propose to all such, that

Any one obtaining 20 subscribers for the American Farmer, and remitting the money therefor, ($50) for one year, (or become responsible for the same,) shall receive for his trouble a handsome full bread Berkshire 8 to 10 weeks old, or a pair of Tuscaroras, (a cross of the Berkshire on the China,) cooped and furnished with food, if necessary, to any part of the United States.

Or, for the same number, and on the same terms, shall receive and agricultural implement fruit or ornamental trees shrubs seeds, or books, to be found in catalogues which will be forwarded to the subscribers at a distance in a few days, to the value of $12 50.

Also, any one obtaining 5 subscribers, and remitting $10 therefor shall receive volume 1 or 2 of the new series of the 'American Farmer,' neatly bound in boards if required, or forwarded in sheets, to any part of the United States.

For 10 subscribers and $20, vols 1 & 2 do. do.

For 20 do. and $40, vols 1 and 2 American Farmer, and 3, 4 & 5 Farmer and Gardener, all bound, if desired.

Conscious as we are that the more extensive the circulation of agricultural works the greater benefits must inevitably accrue to the country, we hope that the above liberal offers will induce many others to follow the laudable example of our Mississippi friend, and thus be the means of doing good to their neighbors, their country, themselves, and their humble servant.

SAMUEL SANDS.

Publisher American Farmer, Baltimore, Md.

The Brevity of Human Life.—This is the title of a serm n preached in St. Mary's church, Newton, Mass. at the funeral of a revolutionary officer, by Rev. Mr. Beury, rector. From the words of the prophet, "Your fathers, —where are they?" the author deduces the following reflections:

"The generation of our fathers, who first emigrated to this land; their descendants, who prosecuted the enterprise of establishing a nation, and eventually achieved its independence; the former inhabitants of the place where we dwell; and the founders of the church in which we worship,—where are they? Were they enabled to protract their existen cebeyond the period allotted them here on earth by the Author of their being? No; however remote from their thoughts the subject of death, they were overtaken at length by the great destroyer, and, at the appointed time, fell beneath his all-conquering sway. They had their plans, projects, and designs; they bought, they sold, they planted, they builded; and, so far as in their concerns they served their generation, they fulfilled the will of God. But if they served the creature more than the Creator, pursuing the phantoms of worldy advantage and visionary aggrandizement, to the neglect of their immortal interest, how unwise, how irrational a part! Yet where are they? In the grave. The ambitious and the unaspiring, the warrior and the recluse, the enlightened and the unlettered, the rich and the poor, repose side by side, & are heard of no more; unless, indeed, their exploits have secured them a place on the recording page of history, which is more frequently a register of sinful transactions and barbarous deeds, than a pleasing memorial of whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report.'"

SCHOOL HOUSES AND CHURCHES.

The following extract from Governor Morehead's inaugural address has been quoted with approbation, and well it deserves it.

"Nothing so surely indicates the happiness and prosperity of a people, as numerous school-houses well filled during the week, and churches well crowded on the Sabbath—and the latter is sure to follow the former. If we desire to perpetuate our glorious political institutions, we must give to all our people moral and intellectual cultivation. That man who improves his intellect for six days in the week, and on the seventh endeavors to give it the proper direction, from the precepts of our holy religion—who learns to do unto others as he would they should do unto him, *that* man will never become a tyrant, and he can never be made a slave."

Popular Instruction.—Governor Roman states that Louisiana is, of all the states of the Union, that which has spent the most money for public instruction. The appropriations for this object alone in 1840 amounted to $141,763. The state is entitled to 784,320 acres of land, under the law of Congress assigning the sixteenth section of each township for the use of public schools. Many of the townships are covered with private claims, others are composed of marshy or valueless land. The value of the residue is estimated at $1,118,880. It is recommended that these lands be disposed of; and a fund created of them for primary schools.

An excellent Example.—A few years ago, a very worthy laboring man in Salem, who had been so unfortunate as to acquire the habit of drinking spirits, becoming convinced of its ruinous tendency, had strength of mind to form an effectual resolution of future abstinence. At that time he had a wooden box made, with a hole in the lid, and labelled "rum," into which he every day dropped as much money as he had been in the habit of spending for liquor. The box was never opened until very recently, when, on counting the sum, it was found to amount to no less than *one hundred and eighty dollars*, with a part of which he purchased a good house lot, and the remainder will go towards putting a neat and comfortable house upon it.

Our Blessings more than our Crosses.—Consider that our good days are generally more in number than our evil days, our days of prosperity (such, I mean, as is suitable to our condition and circumstances) than our days of adversity. This is most certain, though most of us are apt to cast our accounts otherwise. How many days of (at least competent) health we enjoy for one day of grievous sickness! How many days of ease for one of pain! How many blessings, for a few crosses! For one danger that hath surprised us, how many scores of dangers have we escaped, and some of them very narrowly! But, alas! we write our mercies in the dust, but our afflictions we engrave in marble; our memory serves us too well to remember the latter, but we are strangely forgetful of the former. And this is the greatest cause of our unthankfulness, discontent and mourning.—*Bishop Bull.*

An old maid says she would like to know "who the dickens this Polly Ticks is that all creation is making such a rumpus about."

Strayed,



FROM the subscriber, on Saturday the 6th instant, a small sorrel MARE, about ten years old, with a blaze face, three white feet, and some white spots on her back from saddle scalds. She has a scar on the back of her neck, on the right side, caused by the bite of another horse. Any person who may take up said Mare, shall receive a suitable reward on her delivery to Mr. Lemuel Lynch, in Hillsborough, or to the subscriber, in Granville, eight miles west of Oxford.

GEO. W. FERRILL.

February 10. 59—3wp

To all my just Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I shall apply to the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held in the town of Hillsborough, in the county of Orange, on the fourth Monday in February instant, for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly, made for the relief of insolvent debtors; when and where you can attend and object if you think proper.

WM. B. VANDERFORD.

February 10. 59—

Union Academy.

THE spring session of this school will commence on the 15th instant, and end on the 15th of June, including a term of five months, as usual. The tuition, per session,

For the Preparitory Col. Course,	$12 50
English,	7 50
Minors,	5 00

Board six dollars per month. Care will be taken to cultivate the moral, physical and intellectual faculties of the students, for which purpose the peculiar seclusion and healthiness of the situation is remarkably adapted.

JNO. R. HOLT.

South west Orange, Jan. 5. 55—4w

HILLSBOROUGH

FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this institution take pleasure in announcing that it still continues under the care of its former efficient and accomplished Instructresses. No pains have been spared to place it in the highest rank of Female Academies. The ensuing session will commence on Friday, the 22d of January. Parents and Guardians are particularly requested to bring their daughters or wards in time to be in readiness for the opening of the school, as it is important that the pupils of each class should enter upon their studies at the same time. The modes of instruction, as well as the text books adopted, are, as far as practicable, those recommended by the American Common School Union.

1st Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Globes, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mythology, Botany, Rhetoric, Astronomy, Geology, Political Economy, Dictation and Composition.

2d Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Globes, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Dictation and Composition.

3d Class—Spelling Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, History and Geography.

4th Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetical Tables.

TERMS OF TUITION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

First Class,	$17 00
Second Class,	15 00
Third Class,	15 00
Fourth Class,	12 50
French, by a native,	15 00
Latin,	15 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	25 00
Drawing and Painting,	12 00
Needle-work on Canvass,	5 00
Do. on Muslin,	3 00

JAMES S. SMITH, CAD. JONES, Sr. WM. CAIN, HUGH WADDELL, STEPHEN MOORE, NATHAN HOOKER, P. H. MANGUM. } Trustees.

REFERENCE:—Rev. Wm. M. Green, Professor at the University; Rev. Samuel J Johnson, of Edenton.

January 8 55—6w

Cabinet-Making.

THE subscriber, grateful for the patronage heretofore received, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has newly fitted up his establishment, with a great many conveniences, that will enable him to execute work in a superior style and with more expedition than heretofore; and he now offers his services to the public, with the determination that no pains shall be spared to give general satisfaction.

FURNITURE,

of all kinds, will be made in the neatest style, *of Mahogany, Walnut, and other precious Wood.*

He will endeavor to keep on hand an assortment of Furniture, among which will be BEDSTEADS of the cheapest and best quality, with stains of the most durable colors, in imitation of Mahogany, Rosewood, or Satinwood. Persons wishing to buy, will do well to call, as they will be sold on very reasonable terms.

All repairing or varnishing will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

Orders requiring haste, will be executed with all possible despatch.

HENRY EVANS.

February 3. 58—3m

Corn! Corn! Corn!

THE subscriber wishes to purchase FIVE HUNDRED BARRELS OF CORN.

J. S. SMITH.

January 13 55—

Wanted,

IN exchange for Dry Goods—BEESWAX, TALLOW, FEATHERS, and FLAXSEED.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & Co.

December 16. 53—

Goods! Goods! Goods!
NEW AND CHEAP!!

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & Co.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and customers that they are receiving and opening

A LARGE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

suitable for the season,

which they now offer for sale, on their usual accommodating terms, consisting in part of

Black, Blue, Invisible Green, Drab, Mixed, } CLOTHS.

Black, Drab, and Fashionable, } CASSIMERES.

SATINETS, assorted colors and qualities.

Satin, Silk, and Fashionable Winter, } VESTINGS.

French, German, and English, } MERINOES.

Plain, Figured, Black, and Black & Lead, } MOUSELINS DE LANE.

Plaid, Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, and plaid and striped Bonnet Ribbons, Flannels, Blankets, plaid Linsey, brown and bleached Domestics, Boys' and Men's Caps, Hardware, Cuttlery, Crockery, Tin Ware, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.

October 14. 43—

Dissolution.

THE copartnership of WM. H. BROWN & CO. in the Shoe Business, was dissolved on the 25th day of October last, by its own limitation. The books and accounts are placed in the hands of John U. Kirkland, who is authorised to collect the debts and close th ebusiness.

JNO. U. KIRKLAND,
WM. H. BROWN.

January 14. 55—4w

Boot and Shoe Store
AND MANUFACTORY.



THE subscriber, having purchased the entire stock of William H. Brown & Co., would respectfully inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business in all its various branches. All work put into his hands will be neatly and expeditiously executed, as he has for its execution first rate materials and first rate workmen. And he hopes, by a faithful attention to his business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

To supply the wants of the community in his line of business, he has also purchased

A LARGE AND HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Northern Boots & ho es;

and intends keeping a supply of these articles constantly on hand. His assortment consists principally of the following articles:

Gentlemen's fine Boots, first quality.
Do. Do. second do.
Do. Do. third do.
Boys' Boots, of various qualities.
Men's Shoes, do.
Men's Pumps.
Do. Leather Over-shoes.
Do. India Rubber do.
Stout Brogans, for Men and Boys.
Boys' fine Shoes, of various qualities.
Ladies' Quilted Boots, a new and superior article.
Do. fine Slippers, turnrounds.
Do. do. springs.
Do. do. thick soled.
Do. Buskins, thin soled.
Do. do. thick soled.
Do. Morocco Jefferson-ties.
Do. Seal-skin do.
Do. Seal-skin Bootees.
Do. Leather do.
Misses' Morocco do.
Do. do. Slippers, thick soled.
Do. do. do. thin soled.
Ladies' India Rubber Over-shoes.
Children's Shoes, of various qualities and colors, &c. &c.

It is deemed unnecessary to enumerate all the various kinds and qualities in the assortment. The assortment is complete, and having been pretty well all selected by the subscriber, are believed to be such as will do good service. So those who wish to purchase good Boots and Shoes, or CHEAP Boots and Shoes, or Boots and Shoes of any kind, are requested to call on the subscriber.

WM. H. BROWN.

January 13. 55—

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from New York,

A handsome assortment of

GOODS,

embracing all articles usually brought to this market, which they purpose to sell low for cash.

MEBANE & TURNER.

June 17. 26—

Blooded Stock.

MY full blooded ENGLISH BULL is now IN in good health, and he will be kept at my Barn Yard in Hillsborough, and will serve Cows at five dollars each. I have some English Stock I would sell.

JOSIAH TURNER.

January 19. 56—

Good Second-hand Sulkey
FOR SALE.

A NEWARK BUILT SULKEY on elliptical springs. It has lately been thoroughly repaired; and for use is almost as good as new. It cost $180. The owner, having no use for it, will take half that sum for it and the harness. Inquire at this office.

January 27. 57—4w

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

NEW
Fall and Winter
GOODS.

WE beg leave to call the attention of our friends and customers, to a stock of Goods now receiving and opening, just from New York. We will not attempt to flatter, but invite those wishing to purchase to call, and let our acts speak instead of words.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES,

Superior wool dyed Black CLOTHS,
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Invisible Green, do.
Heavy double milled Drab Cloth, for OverCoats
Do. do. Grey do. do
Do. do. Beaver do. do.
Do. do. Pilot do. do.
Cassimeres, Vestings, Satinets,
Striped and plain Linsey, Kersey,
Super Whitney & Green Makinaw Blankets
Duffle and twilled ditto,
Blanket and Cloth Over Coats,
Ladies' Cloaks, Plaid Shawls, Handkerchiefs,
White, Red and Green Flannels,
Green Baize, Oil Cloth,
French and English Merinoes,
Plain, Black, and Figured Mousselin de Lane,
French, English and American Prints,
Black and Blue black Bombazines,
Black and Colored Silks,
Plain and Chequered Muslin,
Worked Collars and Scarfs,
Florence and Straw Braid Bonnets,
New Style Hoods, Flowers,
Bonnet Ribbons, Edgings, Laces, &c. &c

ALSO,

Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn,
Hardware and Cuttlery,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Chocolate, Mace, Cloves,
Race and Ground Ginger,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
White Lead, Prussian Blue,
Crome Green, Crome Yellow, and other Paints, &c. &c. &c.

PARKER & NELSON.

October 22. 41—

Press for Sale.

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the Wilmington Advertiser for sale

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Applictions must be post paid.

F. C. HILL

Wilmington, Nov. 17. 49—

For Sale,

A GENERAL assortment of CASTINGS.
30 Sacks of SALT.
20 Kegs of NAILS By
J. WEBB, Jr. & Co.

October 14. 43—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Person County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
December Term, 1840.

Joseph S. Thompson vs. *John A. Leath.*
Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John A. Leath, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six successive weeks, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday of March next, and then and there replevy or plead to issue, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price Adv. $4 50. 56—6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Person County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
December Term, 1840.

Nicholas Thompson vs *John A. Leath.*
Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John A. Leath, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six successive weeks, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday of March next, and then and there replevy or plead to issue, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

CHARLE MASON, *Clerk.*

Price Adv. $4 50 56—6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
Person County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
December Term, 1840.

John Bradsher vs. *John A. Leath.*
Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John A. Leath, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six successive weeks, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday of March next, and then and there replevy or plead to issue, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price Adv. $4 50. 56—6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Person County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
December Term. 1840.

Elizabeth Royster vs. *John A. Leath.*
Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John A. Leath, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six successive weeks, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday of March next, and then and there replevy or plead to issue, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price Adv. $4 50. 56—6w

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines



THESE Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

Moffat's Medical Manual;

designed as a Domestic Guide to Health.—This little pamphlet, edited by Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's agents generally.

☞ These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

May 20. 22—

To I. H. Spencer, Richard Finch, Allen Parks, Magbee & Irvine, and all my other creditors:

TAKE NOTICE, that at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Orange County on the fourth Monday in February instant, I shall make application to the Justices of said Court to take the benefit of the laws made and provided for the relief of insolvent debtors: when and where you may attend and object if you see cause.

THOS. PHILLIPS.

February 3. 58—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.
Superior Court of Law—September Term, 1840.

Polly Taylor, vs. *Elisha Taylor.* } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elisha Taylor, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of March next, to answer, plead or demur to the petition in this case; otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against him

JOS. C. NORWOOD, *Clerk*

Price Adv. $4 50. 47—6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
November Term, 1840.

John U. Kirkland vs *Thomas Hunter* } Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; It is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks that unless said defendant appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday in February next, and replevin the property levied on and plead to issue, that judgment by default will be entered against him.

J. TAYLOR, C.

Price Adv. $4 50. 55—

For Sale,

20 Boxes CANDLES,
20 Sacks SALT,
And a general assortment of CASTINGS,
By PARKER & NELSON.

October 22. 44—

Pine Shingles.

THE subscriber keeps on hand, for sale, PINE SHINGLES.

JAMES S. SMITH.

April 8. 16—

Job Printing,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Brandreth's Pills.

A VEGETABLE and Universal Medicine, proved by the experience of thousands to be, when properly persevered with, a CERTAIN cure in every form of the ONLY ONE DISEASE, all having the same origin, and invariably arising from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all disease, namely IMPURITY or IMPERFECT circulation of the BLOOD.

In a period of little more than three years in the U. S. they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

In all cases of Pain or Weakness, whether it be chronic or recent, whether it be deadness or pain in the side, whether it arise from constitutional or from some immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by persevering in the use of these Pills.

This principle of purging with Brandreth's Pills, removes nothing but the useless and decayed particles from the body—the morbid and corrupt humors of the blood, those humors which cause disease—they impede the functions of the liver when they settle upon that organ, and which, when they settle upon the muscles, produce rheumatism; or upon the nerves, produce gout; or upon the lungs, produce consumption; or upon the intestines, costiveness; or upon the lining of the blood vessels, apoplexy and paralysis, and all the train of disorders so melancholy to the sufferer and all who behold them.

Yes, purging these humors from the body is the true cure for all these complaints, and every other form of disease. This is no mere assertion—it is a demonstrable truth, and each day it is extending itself; far and wide it is becoming known, and more and more appreciated.

The cure by purging may more depend upon the laws which produce sweetness or purity, than may be generally imagined. Whatever tends to stagnate, will produce sickness, because it tends to putrefaction: therefore the necessity of constant exercise is seen.

When constant exercise cannot be used from ANY CAUSE, the occasional use of OPENING MEDICINE is ABSOLUTELY required. Thus the conduits of the blood, the fountain of life, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health. Thus morbid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it. It is nature which is thus assisted through the means and effects which she has provided for herself.

Dr. BRANDRETH'S Office in Virginia, is
105 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND,
Near the Old Market.
Where the Pills can be obtained at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:

Dennis Heartt, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.
Hargrave, Gaither & Co. Lexington.
Joseph A. Sitcluff, Midway, Davidson,
James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.
J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph.
John R. Brown, Privilege, Do.
M. C. Gardner, St. Lawrence, Chatham.
G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange.
E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford.
J. & R. Sloan, Greensborough.
J. & R. Reid, Troublesome Iron Works, Rockingham.
James Johnson, Wentworth, Do.
Wood & Neal, Madison, Do.
J. W. Burton, & Co., Leaksville, Do.
Owen M'Aleer, Yanceyville, Caswell.
N. J. Palmer, Milton, Do.

December 18 48—12m

GOELICK'S

Matchless Sanative.

THIS invaluable Medicine, which has performed astonishing cures in the Consumption, and other diseases of the liver, is kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Hartshorn Post Office, Orange county.

HENRY FOGLEMAN.

March 13. 11—6t

A CARD.

DR. JAMES S. SMITH'S health is so far restored as to enable him to resume the practice of his profession. He cannot promise to ride in the night, as his eye sight has so far failed him as to render night travel dangerous. He has associated his son F. J. SMITH with him in the practice, who will be able to attend to night calls, and such as offer in inclement weather. Under this arrangement all that may call will be attended to, either by day or night, in good or in bad weather.

November 4. 46—

A Card.

DR. NORWOOD, having now no other occupation or business whatever, will devote himself entirely to the practice of Medicine. He may be found (when not professionally engaged) at his shop, in Yarbrough's old store, East of the Court House, ready and willing, at all times and seasons, to attend to calls.

Hillsborough Dec. 19 53—

Hats and Shoes.

PARKER & NELSON have just received,

10 Cases HATS—Comprising Beaver, Silk, and Brush, (very cheap.)

15 Cases SHOES—Comprising,

Ladies' Kid Slippers,
Do. Buskin Walking Shoes,
Misses' Kid Slippers,
Do Walking Shoes,
Men's Kip Brogans,
Do. Stout do.

ALSO,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's India Rubber Over Shoes.

October 23 44—

Mattresses,

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24. 30—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty five per cent. higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.